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Fatal Accidents.

Many so-called accidents are due to carelessness. As a matter of fact, they are not accidents at all, but the inevitable effect of causes readily understood. The avoidance of the catastrophe might have been termed an accident.

When there is an accident involving loss of life, of course the duty of fixing the blame rests with the proper officials. The purpose of fixing this blame is not that a resolution of censure may be passed, but preventive measures be suggested, and in case of criminal negligence, the way opened to punishment of the guilty.

The fact must be borne in mind that certain accidents no human skill can prevent. Metal that appears to be far stronger than necessary to withstand the strain put upon it, snaps in the absence of most of the strain. Brakes refuse to work in sudden emergency. Men in control of machinery lose presence of mind. They cannot be charged with malice, and there had been no way of ascertaining that they were unequal to the task undertaken.

There are certain regulations in every city concerning street car traffic. These include reference to speed, to the use of safety appliances, and a system of inspection. Despite the fact that notwithstanding all possible precautions, accidents cannot be absolutely prevented, the truth is that the majority of accidents represent a culpable defiance of some or all of the regulations. Even the knowledge of this truth has been of slight effect. People who create catastrophes fatal to others are sorry about it, and perhaps temporarily inconvenienced, but the incident soon closes.

Concerning the recent overturning of a car in this city, the killing of one passenger and the injury of many more, a verdict should be sought firmly and fairly. Until the pronouncement of this verdict from the proper source, there is no disposition to influence it.

Sunday Funerals.

At intervals more or less regular the various people upon whom falls the labor involved in funerals, declare that these impressive ceremonies shall not take place Sunday. The objectors include liverymen, undertakers, and ministers. The first aver that they can make more money in other ways upon the day in question, and the last that their regular labors are severe enough. The undertakers merely acquiesce, knowing they have a certainty in any case.

Public sympathy will be with the deceased, and the mourners. A man may not choose the hour of his death, and if he be called at such time in the week as renders Sunday convenient for the obsequies, not the slightest blame can attach to him, nor can his friends justly be asked to arrange matters according to the mandate of the melancholy gentlemen who are present for a fee.

Sunday is the best time for funerals. These occasions usually have a strongly religious setting, and befit the season of quiet. The cortege winding through the streets during the busy hours of traffic, dodging trucks, and envied by other thoughtless clamor of work and business, jars on the senses alike of participant and spectator.

Moreover, the people who as a tribute of respect desire to be present often can be so only because of the Sunday vacation. Among the very poor there has to be considered the fact that even the members of the bereaved family can ill afford the loss of time from their regular work.

As to ministers who toil so strenuously that they cannot between sermons speak a formal word of comfort, they will be accorded every sympathy deserved. Perhaps it is a duty for them to sacrifice their own comfort. Anyhow they have longer seasons of rest than the members of any other profession, and thus unequalled chances of recuperation.

Some Useful Figures.

The rich father of a New York girl refuses to pay a certain millinery bill. The ground of refusal is that no girl needs so many hats as indicated by the itemized account that totals \$143. From the point of view of the milliner this, of course, is ridiculous. What the court may say about it will be known later. Perhaps the milliner, whose business is to sell hats, is under no obligation to first ascertain that the customer really needs all that are ordered. This would seem to be the affair of the customer.

However, the bill is interesting. It schedules five hats, all purchased for a Saratoga season, ranging in price from \$23 to \$40. Only a short time ago there was a statement as to the wardrobe of a young woman in society must have if she expected to be re-

garded as the genuine goods, with a family crest warranted not to run in the wash. On that list there was not a hat set down as costing less than \$100. The supplemental list, its verity sustained by oath, proves that \$100 will buy several hats.

In this simple circumstance is cheer and a blow to race suicide. The man who could not afford to undertake the purchase of a trunkful of \$100 hats would gladly become responsible for an occasional one at \$23. Moreover, there is moral certainty that if a young woman, presumably on conquest bent, can go to Saratoga under a \$23 lid, one whose conquest has already been accomplished, might stay at home perhaps content with even a cheaper one, and possibly by rearrangement of the decorative flora and fauna make it answer for two seasons at that.

Meanwhile the rich papa might as well write a check and quit making a row.

Insanity as Defense.

In a neighboring State a prominent citizen is about to be tried for the murder of his wife. There is a rumor that the plea of insanity will be made in his behalf.

The law, and public sentiment as well, would not visit punishment upon the irresponsible. Nevertheless, the plea of insanity almost always is an impudent defiance. It is a statement about this effect: "Yes, certainly, I am guilty. Now what do you intend to do about it?"

A frequent response is the turning loose of the prisoner, virtually with a license to repeat his crime at will.

Less objection would lie against the insanity dodge if the successful working of it did not do more than save assassins from the gallows, but it saves them, without the imposition of other than temporary restraint. Reason teaches that if a man goes crazy once and slays his friend, he may go crazy again and select some other friend as victim. But the statutes, granting immunity to the theoretically mad, take no note of this plain fact.

Moreover, the legal establishment of the saving status of insanity often is a farce. Evidence will be adduced to show that in youth the defendant was kicked by a colt, or fell from the hayrack on his head, and that thereafter he got the sulks whenever denied the privilege of going fishing. Crazy? No bad-bug more so.

If these trifling incidents cannot be recalled there is always a granduncle who had queer spells, or an aunt subject to hysteria. Either circumstance is sufficient for the purpose. There is no more difficulty in distinguishing between the sane and the insane than between a white man and a Chinese. An unfortunate condition is that experts can be retained to swear either way, and that the prevailing system tends to bar intelligence from the jury box. Hence a bad temper, a brutal disposition, a sudden passion of anger, assume the aspect of madness, and are employed to defeat the purpose of retributive justice.

Points in Paragraphs.

A Cincinnati woman places a value of \$15,000 upon a stolen kiss. If the thief desires to be gallant he will be apt to go broke.

Russia and Japan would both be glad of some advice as to how to let go.

Several malefactors received heavy sentences in local court yesterday. Perhaps the fellows can't be cured, but they don't have to be endured.

Diamonds are rising in price because the supply is restricted. The supply is restricted because the owners of diamonds want it that way. But for skilled repression of the product the precious things might be sold by the quart.

Before mediating anybody's row it is well to find how the principals feel about it.

Senator Burton of Kansas declines to get out of range of the sharpshooters.

The Rockefellerers are reported to intend building a great hotel close to the St. Regis, owned by John Jacob Astor. Cheaper to build than to board with John Jacob.

Ex-Senator Hill declares in favor of election of Senators by popular vote. He wouldn't have done this when a candidate for the position.

Washington weather clerk has only to keep up this sort of climate and anything within the gift of the people will be his.

Stray Bits of Talk.

"Some of those Slocum fellows have lost their jobs."

"Yes, I tell you a thousand people can't be murdered at once with impunity."

"I see Chinggo has a club for the promotion of politeness."

"Carried by a policeman, I suppose."

"So Smith tried to commit suicide with gas. What do you think of that?"

"Awful waste of gas."

"Do you suppose Kuropatkin really is pleased with the war, as he says?"

"Oh, perhaps so. Some people like the strenuous life."

"Ever seen Washington from an automobile?"

"No, but I've seen stars from just in front of one."

"I should think automobilists would be arrested for scorching across New Jersey avenue at night."

"Well, there are mitigating circumstances. Natural to try to get out of New Jersey, you know."

IN SOCIETY'S CIRCLE

GOSSIP OF DAY IN WASHINGTON

Mrs. McKenna Making Visit in Grafton.

MRS. DEWEY AGAIN AT HOME

Mrs. Frank Wheaton in the City to Attend Dedication of Monument to General Wheaton.

Mrs. McKenna, wife of Associate Justice McKenna, of the Supreme Court, leaves Washington today for Grafton, Va., where she will join her daughter, Mrs. McKenna, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Davis, daughter-in-law of ex-Senator Davis, with whom Mrs. McKenna is visiting, and the three will go to attend the World's Fair. The party will be guests of Mrs. McKenna's brother while in St. Louis.

Mrs. Henry Churchill Candee has returned to her home in Rhode Island Avenue for the season.

Mrs. Dewey, wife of the Admiral of the Navy, will return today from New York, where she has been making a short visit.

Representative Ames of Massachusetts, who occupied the house of General and Mrs. Corbin last winter, has taken an apartment at Slocum Court for the coming season, and will again have as guests his mother and his exceedingly attractive sister.

Among the debutants for the winter is Miss Mary Southard, daughter of Commander and Mrs. H. H. Southard, who is still with her mother and sister at Gravesend, while Commander Southard's ship, the Cleveland, is with the European squadron in English waters.

Mrs. Gaines, wife of Representative Joseph Holt Gaines, will return to town today to reopen her apartment at the Cairo.

An Army Debutante.

Miss Hester Reilly, daughter of the late Capt. Henry Reilly, Fifth Artillery, will be one of the debutants from army circles during the coming winter.

Mrs. Emma McCahill leaves Washington today for St. Louis, where she will spend several weeks in visiting the World's Fair.

Miss Carmon, daughter of the Speaker of the House, is spending ten days in St. Louis, and is a daily visitor at the exposition.

Mrs. Bennett, wife of Chief Engineer Frank M. Bennett, U. S. N., has returned to Washington after several years' absence, and during the absence of Mr. Bennett at sea will be with her mother, Mrs. Robert L. Eastman, of 219 California Avenue.

Lieut. Philip Andrews, U. S. N., and Mrs. Andrews have taken the house at 1728 Riggs Place, which they will make their home during the winter. Mr. Andrews' term of service in Washington.

Mrs. Scott, widow of Major Douglas M. Scott, U. S. A., has rented her house on Twenty-fourth Street, and will remain at her summer home in Coburg, Canada, through the coming season.

Mrs. Charles W. Seaman, of 222 E Street northeast, will leave on Thursday for a visit to her parents, Col. and Mrs. James R. Fritts, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Seaman will remain in the West until after the election.

Mrs. Wheaton Here.

Mrs. Frank Wheaton and her sister, Miss C. N. Miller, have arrived in the city to attend the dedication of the monument to General Wheaton at Arlington, Wednesday. Mrs. Wheaton is the daughter of her native State, Rhode Island. Mrs. Wheaton is stopping at 1216 Eighteenth Street.

Mrs. George Byrd Harrison and her daughter, Miss Margaret Harrison, have returned to their home, 122 Connecticut Avenue, after some months spent in California.

Miss Harrison met many of her mother's friends at a tea last fall, but having recently moved to New York, did not come to know them. She may therefore, be reckoned among this winter's buds.

Lieut. Earl Biscoe, United States Coast Artillery, is visiting at 813 Twenty-first Street northwest.

MARIAM GRANT WIFE OF MASON

There were no flowers, no music, and but few guests at the almost private wedding of Miss Mariam Grant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses Grant, Jr., and granddaughter of ex-President Grant, and Lieut. Ulysses S. Mason, U. S. N., which took place yesterday morning in the chapel of Grace church, Broadway and Tenth Street, New York.

Mr. Grant, the bride's father, gave her and Miss Grant, who was her bridesmaid, a gown of brown cloth, and her maid of honor a street dress of blue.

Mr. Grant and her younger daughter were among the guests. The bride was hurriedly decided upon, and the trip across the continent was thought to be too much for her.

Mr. Grant gave the bride party of three a dinner at Sherry's last evening, when the table was made gay with American Beauty roses and lilacs of the valley. An orchestra played throughout the evening. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Miss Nellie Grant Sartoris, and a few other friends were guests at the dinner.

Lieutenant Mason is now on a month's leave; his station being at Franklin, in Norfolk Harbor, and he is the son of a banker in Leicestershire. He will probably go with his bride to visit her mother in California before his leave expires.

MISS ROOSEVELT AT NEWPORT

Miss Roosevelt was an attractive figure at Newport yesterday, driving up and down Bellevue Avenue seated beside her hostess, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, in her most striking turnout.

Miss Roosevelt wore a brown street dress, that being the color she most affects now, and had in her lap a Pomeranian poodle, the pet of Mrs. Vanderbilt. There was a big dinner at Beaulieu last evening in Miss Roosevelt's honor.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS "FIRST NIGHTERS"

Many of Them at the Plays Last Night.

ITALIAN EMBASSY POPULAR

Baroness Bertha Von Suttner, the Austrian Authoress, Presented to the President.

The diplomatists proved themselves to be truly "first nighters" at the Washington play houses last evening, with the British embassy, by far the most prominent show place.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador; Baron Mayor des Blanches, the Italian ambassador; M. Jussierand, the French ambassador; Mr. Takahira; Count Frederic Hoyos, of the Austrian embassy; Signor Riccardi, Borgeatti, of the Italian embassy, and Lieutenant Colonel Altamira, of the Mexican embassy, were among those who saw and cheered Richard Harding Davis' "Ransom's Polly," and a brilliant throng.

Secretary Taft, General Chaffee and General Gillespie saw the war play, while a number of the younger diplomatists, among them, Hugh Currier, of the Russian embassy, and a great party, sat through "The Madcap Princess."

Baron Mayor des Blanches, the Italian ambassador and Baroness Mayor des Blanches have returned to Washington and the embassy, by far the most popular in America's Capital, is again opened to their diplomatic and other friends. The ambassador and his charming wife, who, by the way, was his cousin, and his sweetheart from his early childhood, were the most feted guests at the World's Fair during their stay there, and the baroness is quite popular over her visits.

Sunday afternoon a number of friends called at the embassy to welcome the ambassador and his wife. A great following the custom which has obtained since the appointment of his excellency, three years ago, of either repeating an opportunity of greeting this popular pair of diplomats anew upon the slightest provocation.

Baroness Bertha Von Suttner, the Austrian authoress, was presented to the President yesterday, and will spend a short time at the Capital. A great ovation was given her at Pittsburgh and other places she has visited since coming to America. It was her book, "Lay Down Your Arms," which said to have inspired the Czar to make his plea for universal peace.

Received by the Emperor.

Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, first secretary of the German embassy, who has spent the summer in Germany, was received in audience by Emperor William Sunday, and remained in the city. Baroness Haddenhausen is still at her cottage at Lenox, where she will remain until after the election, and to this country, the first of November.

Mr. Hansen, first secretary of the Russian embassy, who before his departure for Russia in the spring, occupied a house in Riggs Place, has taken the house 1502 P Street for the winter, that he may be located more conveniently to his duties. Mr. Hansen is one of the finest musicians in the diplomatic corps, and though his house is not located in an ultra fashionable section, it is the ultimate of a large contingent of cultured society, nevertheless.

His excellency the Italian ambassador and the baroness will entertain at the end of the week Mr. and Mrs. de Lobel, and their two daughters, the Misses Lobel.

Count Gherardesco, attache of the Italian embassy, who was married to Miss Taylor in New York a few months ago, will leave the Diplomatic Corps for affairs in private life.

CURIOUS CUSTOM OF CAPITAL MEN

They Get Marriage License on Day of Wedding—In Other Cities Another Rule Prevails.

It is only Washington men who wait for the publication of their marriage license and their wedding notices to appear in the same paper.

Ronald T. Lyman, of Boston, who is to wed Miss Elizabeth Vancourt Parker October 26, followed the custom of the men of other cities, and the diplomatists located here, and yesterday secured his marriage license. This sort of thing favors a direct certainty which is not infrequently left off getting their license until a few hours before the wedding, thus making the disclosure a year after the wedding ceremony has taken place.

Miss Parker's wedding will be about the most fashionable bride event of the fall and the details are now almost complete.

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Hopkins-Gibson. Invitations will be issued tomorrow by Mrs. Charles de Wolf Gibson for the marriage of her daughter, Anne de Wolf, to Dr. Alfred Francis Hopkins, of Washington, the marriage to take place at 4:30 o'clock at St. George's Church, Funching, Long Island, the summer home of the family. A reception for the bride party and the immediate family will be given at the home of Mrs. Gibson, 159 Sanford Avenue, Funching.

The bride is the sister of Charles Dana Gibson, the artist, and like his wife, is one of his finest types to picture. Her great charm of person and manner have made her popular in society wherever she is known. Dr. Hopkins is a popular Washington man, a clubman, and a general social favorite. He is the son of Dr. F. A. Hopkins, of St. Street, and is a leading young physician here.

Invitations have been issued to the marriage of Miss Alice B. Fleming and Warren R. Choate, on Monday evening, October 17. The ceremony will take place at the New Foundry M. E. Church.

Mrs. Walter Powhatan Montague, of Baltimore, has sent out invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Katherine, to Charles Phillips Hill, of Pittsburgh, Pa., formerly of Washington, on Wednesday, November 2.

Varela-Birney. Cards have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Birney for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Margaret Madison Birney, to Edmund A. Varela, of this city. The ceremony will occur in

MRS BETTERS ENGLAND'S LAW

Bryce Thinks So, But Sees Shortcomings.

SUMMARY OF GOOD POINTS

Yet We Can't Constitutionally Prevent Private Persons From Treating Forest as Private Property.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P., LL. D., D. C. L., in his lecture on "Law in Its Relation to History" at Columbia University, New York, dealt at some length with the law of the United States.

Comparing legislation here and in England since 1776, he said it showed how given two bodies of law that are substantially identical, and given two peoples of different soil, but practically identical as to mind, habit, intellect, and ideas, as colonial England and home England were in 1776, what a difference is made by environment, and how conditions, economic, material, political, intellectual, and mental, can make law differ and make the tracks of the two bodies of law diverge just as two ships issuing from the same port and taking different courses across the ocean and yet lose sight of each other.

No Trace of Slavery.

"It is a remarkable fact," said Prof. Bryce, "that slavery left practically no trace in your law, but the explanation is quite simple. Slavery was always extraneous, and hadn't anything to do with the substance of the law of the country. The common law of England didn't recognize slavery."

"It never found its way into the common law, and the statute law of the Southern States didn't appear to affect the statute law of the United States generally, because, owing to the Federal system, the statute law of the Southern States had nothing whatever to do with the statute law of the Middle, Northern or Western States. In a certain number of States there was passed a fugitive slave act, and, of course, with the abolition of slavery, it was either repealed or died out because there was no use for it."

Sentiment of Equality.

The sentiment of equality existing here before the revolution, and which became still stronger after your revolution, has tinted or dyed our law, he said. "The anxiety for rapid development and economic causes were also factors. Because the people were anxious for the development of virgin soil they voted in a hurry, often, to afford the greatest possible facility to a man who wanted to develop the natural resources of the country. The consequence of this was a disposition to enlarge the sphere of the law."

He noted that we have given a very narrow field for administrative control. Your local authorities, he said, "have some power, but it is restricted. You don't let them undertake a good deal of what we do. We allow them to engage in all sorts of enterprises and undertakings which you don't generally trust to them."

Distinctive Privileges.

"You also got rid of the distinctive privileges belonging to particular churches and all religious bodies were put upon an equal footing. You made far better provision for education than we did. You amended the criminal law, and changed the penalties, and gave your treatment to the prisoners. I don't say that is so now, but you were ahead of us in carrying forward the spirit of humanity."

And it was largely the spirit of freedom and of letting everybody do what they please that induced you to make so many experiments as are made in your law and divorce law, particularly the divorce law. And much of this legislation has been made apparently without considering what the ultimate effect would be upon the community in the long run."

Legislatures Restricted.

"There is another important point. You restrict your Legislatures in their powers, which in England has never been done. You drew the very proper distinction that did not occur to our minds, that legislation may not always be properly expressive of the will of the people, and very naturally certain powers were reserved to the people, and certain things had to be done by the direct vote of the people."

"It is a curious thing that the Australians have just made a constitution which shows evident traces of the effects of the influence of your Constitution, but the Australians have not reformed their Legislature. The way to do it. They are still under the influence of English ideas."

As a result of these differences we have in England, however, legislation that you can't have here in America. You couldn't have passed the moorland act, for instance, which prevented owners of mountain and moorland not used for agriculture from closing it to the people."

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS GATHER IN MEETING

The Federation of Societies of Public Accountants is in annual session today at the New Willard Hotel. About twenty delegates are in attendance, representing various State societies. The meeting will probably adjourn this evening.

Following the formalities in connection with the opening of the season, the delegates took up the discussion of the policy of the season during the coming year. This subject will be the keynote of the season and it is probable that the law to be accomplished in the next twelve months will be outlined.

The officers of the federation are A. L. Dickson, president; George W. Wilkinson, secretary; Robert H. Montgomery, treasurer, and Leon O. Fisher and Charles H. Hight, auditors. This is the third annual meeting.

St. Thomas Episcopal Church, in which the groundswell is christened, on November 3, Mr. Varela is a nephew of John Philip Sousa, the famous bandmaster.

Fred L. Mateer and Miss Mary B. McCracken were quietly married at Rockville, Md., Saturday at noon, and will make their home at the Montgomery Flats in this city.

Miss Harriet Garner, niece of Mrs. F. W. Garner of this city, was married in Denver, Oct. 10, to Mr. George A. Thomas Akers, a rising young lawyer of Atlanta, Ga. The bride, who is the granddaughter of the late John H. Garner, sr., of Mobile, Ala., was the guest of her aunt at the Fortner, in Chicago, for several days, and is well known here. Mr. and Mrs. Akers will make their home in Atlanta.

Americans Fired On By Supposed Russians

Sailors From the Schooner Carmelite Trying to Land on Copper Island Met by Flying Bullets.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 12.—The sealing schooner Carmelite, just returned from the hunting grounds of Bering Sea, brings a tale of thrilling adventure. The Carmelite left San Francisco, Cal., on May 4 last on a prospecting trip. She passed over to the coast of northeastern Siberia and met with no unusual occurrences until August 1, when one of her boats got lost in a sudden fog. In their efforts to find the ship the men in the boat sighted Copper Island, one of the Aleutian group. They pulled for shore, intending to land and wait for the fog to clear.

When the boat was about two hundred yards off shore rifle fire was opened upon it by several men posted behind the rocks. The bullets whizzed past, over and around the boat, some struck her, and one bullet struck Andrew York, of St. Joseph, Mo. In the mouth, smashing all the teeth on one side of his lower jaw. The boat's crew pulled hard out of range of the rifles.

EVEN NAPOLEON'S HAT INCITES MIMIC WAR

After Word Battle Academicians Admit Relic to Museum of Chantilly.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Even the memory of Napoleon provokes war. A hat the great soldier wore has precipitated a battle among the learned academicians. As is well known, Gerome, the painter, worshipped Napoleon. Gerome paid \$3,500 to Mr. de Marcey for a hat which it is said, Napoleon wore at Austerlitz, which certainly he wore at St. Helena. So much is authentic. Queen Caroline, Napoleon's sister, wife of Murat, King of Naples, inherited the hat and gave it to De Marcey with a letter vouching for its authenticity.

Gerome kept the relic, precious to him, on a cushion, under a glove ornamented with a crown of laurel in gold. He always hoped that it would repose finally in the Museum of Chantilly, once the home of the Princess of Conde, and he so told the Duke d'Aumale. That

descendant of the Condes replied that, with all his heart, he would accept the hat for the museum.

Gerome's heirs proceeded to fulfill his wishes, and offered the hat to the Institute of France to which, the Duke d'Aumale, bequeathed his estate of Chantilly with its inestimable collection. At once the battle broke out, crying, Academicians charged into it.

"Never shall the hat of the assassin of the Duke d'Enghien, a Conde enter the museum. Its presence would insult the memory of d'Aumale."

The conflict grew warmer. It seemed as if the hat of Austerlitz was to be exiled, if not to St. Helena, certainly distinctly outside the museum. But Henry Houseys and Albert Vandal sprang into the fray with eloquent speeches. Vandal carried the day when he exclaimed:

"Who can object if the hat of Austerlitz lies alongside the flag of Roon?"

ROUTE ARRAIGNS MR. CORTELYOU

Rejected Advice, Says Ex-Inspector.

One Hundred Changes Urged Found No Favor With the Former Secretary.

Former Secretary Cortelyou himself is responsible for there being a defective law regulating the inspection of steamboats according to the assertion of Robert S. Rodie, former supervising inspector of steam vessels at the port of New York, who was removed yesterday from office by President Roosevelt.

In a statement given out today Rodie says that at the meeting of the board of supervising inspectors in Washington in June, 1903, a number of changes in the laws were recommended by which the Slocum disaster would have been made impossible. All of these recommendations, however, he says, were disapproved by Cortelyou.

Changes Urged.

"Among these," says Rodie, "was the one that steam fire extinguishing pipes be led into lamp rooms, oil rooms, and like